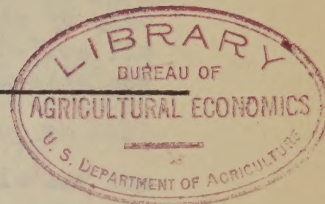


January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
North Central Division



1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR INDIANA

The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of an abundance.

Farmers in Indiana who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. Corn 9 cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. Wheat 8 cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. Tobacco - Cents per pound of normal yield.
  - (a) Burley .8 cents.
  - (b) Cigar .8 cents.
  - (c) Dark 1.0 cents.
4. Commercial Vegetables \$1.30 per acre.
5. General Soil-Depleting Crops \$1.10 per acre,  
adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.



### SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nongeneral allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a nonallotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A nonallotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment 50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Commercial vegetable allotment 70 cents per acre.
4. Noncrop open pasture land - A county flat rate per acre.
5. Nongeneral allotment farms - The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

### SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

### CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Indiana farmers may earn their soil-building allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods:



## APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, lespedeza, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of triple superphosphate containing 48 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - \$1.50.
- (b) 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration - \$1.50.
- (c) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (d) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Gypsum. Application of 100 pounds of gypsum containing at least 18 percent sulphur (or its sulphur equivalent) - 50 cents.

3. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar beet refuse lime, calcium carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone - \$1.50 (per ton)

4. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.



## SEEDINGS

5. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, Austrian winter peas, fall-seeded crimson clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

6. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre.

7. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment - 75 cents per acre.

8. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

9. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

## PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

10. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

(a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza -

8 cents per pound.

(b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound.

11. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes or grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

12. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for the purpose of providing water for livestock. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.



Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workman-like manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development: Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.  
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development - \$6.00 per cubic yard.

13. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on non-crop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.

#### GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

14. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. \$1.50 per acre.

15. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan Grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

16. Go-Down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or in commercial orchards go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, and wheat mixtures. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.



## EROSION CONTROL

17. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

18. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete masonry, or treated lumber check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

19. Rip-Rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

20. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remains between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart - 75 cents per acre.

21. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sewn, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

22. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.



23. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided; (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

24. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained by September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

25. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

#### FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

#### 26. Tree Planting.

(a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for wind-break if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good-tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.

(c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good-tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.



27. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) - \$3.00 per acre.

28. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

29. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting place, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than two acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland.) - 35 cents per acre.

#### ORCHARDS

30. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

31. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.



32. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

#### SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting:

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet Sorghums		

3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a nonwheat allotment farm



5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a nonwheat
Barley	Small grain mix- tures	allotment farm

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

#### CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm.
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:



Dried beans	Cantaloupes	Cabbage for canning
Cowpeas	Watermelons	Tomatoes for canning
Pumpkins	Black-eyed peas	Peas " "
Artichokes	Sweet Potatoes	Lima beans " "
Strawberries	Bulbs and flowers	Squash " "
		Sweet corn " "

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

#### DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices.

#### INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less . . . . .	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40 . . . . .	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60 . . . . .	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186 . . . . .	\$14.
\$187 to \$200 . . . . .	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

#### COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.



### DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payment, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

### FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

### APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.



January 15, 1941.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
 North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
 FOR OHIO

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Farmers in Ohio who cooperate in the 1941 program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

1. <u>Corn</u>	<u>9</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
2. <u>Wheat</u>	<u>8</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
3. <u>Tobacco</u>		Cents per pound of normal yield.
(a) <u>Burley</u>	<u>.8</u>	
(b) <u>Cigar</u>	<u>.8</u>	
4. <u>Potatoes</u>	<u>2.3</u>	cents per bushel of normal yield.
5. <u>Commercial Vegetables</u>		<u>\$1.30</u> per acre
6. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u>		<u>\$1.10</u> per acre,
		adjusted for productivity.

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be



grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

#### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

- |   |                            |                              |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment | <u>50</u> cents per acre.  |                              |
| 2. Commercial orchards                                      |                            | \$1.80 per acre.             |
| 3. Commercial vegetable allotment                           | <u>.70</u> cents per acre. |                              |
| 4. Noncrop open pasture land                                |                            | A county flat rate per acre. |
| 5. Non-general-allotment farms                              |                            | The general crop payment.    |

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

#### SPECIAL TREE-PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

#### CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Upon request, limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to farmers in place of part of the program payments. Use of these materials will be limited to soil-building purposes.

#### SOIL BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out on his farm adapted soil-building practices that he does not ordinarily use. Ohio farmers may earn their soil-building allowance by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods.



## APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Fertilizers. Application of the following fertilizers with seedings of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter vetch, lespedeza, or permanent pasture. Applications to land on which these legumes or grasses are already growing will also qualify. In addition, phosphate will qualify if applied with green manure crops in orchards. If these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with flax or any crop classified as soil-depleting, no part of the material applied will be counted.

- (a) 100 pounds of superphosphate containing 20 percent by weight of available phosphoric acid, or its equivalent - 62 cents.
- (b) 100 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 percent by weight of water-soluble potash, or its equivalent - \$1.00.
- (c) 100 pounds of basic slag or rock or colloidal phosphate - 30 cents.

2. Liming Materials. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent). The ground limestone must contain calcium and magnesium carbonates equivalent to not less than 80 percent of calcium carbonate. If 90 percent of the ground limestone will not pass through an 8-mesh sieve, the county committee will require a correspondingly higher percentage of calcium carbonate.

The following quantities of other calcareous substances are equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone: 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime; 2 cubic yards of marl, sugar-beet refuse lime, calcium-carbide refuse lime, or water-softening-process refuse lime; 1/2 ton of commercial burnt lime; 4 cubic yards of calcareous clay; 1 ton of burnt lime waste; 1 ton of agricultural limestone meal; or 2,750 pounds of blast furnace slag which will pass through an 8-mesh sieve.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties -

Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Geauga, Harrison, Jefferson, Lake, Mahoning, Monroe, Trumbull, and Washington - \$2.50 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in the following counties -

Athens, Butler, Clark, Clinton, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Fayette, Gallia, Greene, Guernsey, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Ross, Scioto, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Warren, and Wayne - \$2.00 per ton.

The application of one ton of ground limestone in all other counties - \$1.50 per ton.



3. Mulching Materials. Application in commercial orchards and on commercial vegetable land of 1 ton, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials, excluding barnyard, stockyard, and stable manure - 75 cents.

#### SEEDINGS

4. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa, white clover, fall-seeded crimson clover, or winter vetch - \$1.50 per acre.

5. Bromegrass. Seeding of bromegrass or a mixture containing white clover or alfalfa and not less than one-half of a full seeding of bromegrass - \$3.00 per acre.

6. Legumes and Grasses. Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes, or biennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of payment - 75 cents per acre.

7. Annual Seedings. Seeding annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, annual sweet clover, or mixtures of such varieties - 75 cents per acre.

8. Timothy and Redtop. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop - 40 cents per acre.

#### PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

9. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures with adapted seed of any of the following:

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy, redtop, mixtures of such crops, or mixtures with annual lespedeza - 8 cents per pound.
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures - 15 cents per pound.

10. Sod Improvement. Improving perennial legumes and grasses in permanent pastures (1) by mowing weeds at such times during the growing season as are necessary to control the weeds and improve the stand of grasses or legumes and (2) by carrying out such other pasture improvement practices as the county committee may require, provided no hay or seed crop is taken from the acreage - 35 cents per acre.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on noncrop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) the area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullyng; and (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width - 50 cents per acre.



## GREEN MANURE CROPS AND GO-DOWN CROPS

12. Green Manure Legumes and Fall Seedings. Green manure crops of soybeans, cowpeas, 1940 fall seedings of rye, barley, wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms, or wheat mixtures. A good growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - \$1.50 per acre.

13. Green Manure Spring Seedings. Spring seeded green manure crops of oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghum, wheat mixtures, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and the crop not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop - 75 cents per acre.

14. Go-down Crops. Go-down crops of Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops, or, in commercial orchards, go-down crops of oats, barley, rye, annual rye grass, wheat mixtures, and wheat on non-wheat-allotment farms. A good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife must be on the land on September 30, 1941, and the crop must not be pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, forage, or otherwise taken from the land - 75 cents per acre.

## EROSION CONTROL

15. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

16. Dams for Erosion Control. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber, check dams or drops and measuring weirs for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage of farm land. The dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

(a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.



17. Rip-rapping. Construction of rip-rap of rock, woven wire, or waste metal along water courses for the control of erosion of farm land - 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

18. Muck Land Windbreaks. Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing or maintaining approved shrub windbreaks. The rows of plants are to run at right angles to the prevailing winds, and all rows of windbreak to run parallel to each other. The plants in the rows will be spaced so that at the end of one season's growth not more than 3 feet of space remain between the foliage of the plants in the rows. All plantings will be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practice and will be of a permanent nature. Approval of plants used and of method of planting must be obtained from the county committee. For rows 20 rods apart or less, 8 linear rods of planting will equal 1 acre of protection. Payment will be proportionately smaller for rows more than 20 rods apart -

75 cents per acre.

19. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width; (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width; (c) the strips are on the contour; and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 35 cents per acre.

20. Contouring Intertilled Crops. Contour farming of intertilled crops, provided: (a) the deviation of the crop rows from the true contour does not exceed, at any point, a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage slope of the land, but in any case the maximum deviation does not exceed 3 percent; (b) no deviation of the rows from the true contour is to be of a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; (c) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent; and (d) the crop stubble or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941 - 20 cents per acre.

21. Contour Seeding. Contour seeding of small grain crops, sorghums, and millets, when drilled on the contour, provided: (a) the deviation of the drill rows from the true contour does not exceed 3 percent, nor a greater continuous distance than 60 feet; and (b) no payment is to be made on land which has a slope less than 2 percent - 15 cents per acre.

22. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the runoff from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width.



The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941 -

25 cents per 100 linear feet.

23. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941 - 25 cents per dam.

#### FORESTRY

Payment will not be made for tree planting, maintenance, or improvement if more than 50 of the trees per acre are white pines unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border sufficiently wide to prevent blister rust infection.

#### 24. Tree Planting.

- (a) Planting 650 trees per acre for forest purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) or 300 trees per acre for windbreak, if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Planting for forest purposes at least 350 trees per acre (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) interplanted with not less than 800 tree nuts (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The trees and nuts must be evenly distributed. The area planted must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices - \$7.50 per acre.
- (c) Planting for forest purposes at least 2,000 tree nuts per acre (including only black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, and acorns). The plantings must be made in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices and protected from fire and grazing. A good stand of at least 650 trees well distributed over the area must be established by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.

25. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice



in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program) - \$3.00 per acre.

26. Timber Improvement. Improving a stand of forest trees by cutting weed trees and thinning or pruning other trees, so as to leave at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 6 inches, or at least 200 potential timber trees of desirable species per acre with a minimum diameter of 2 inches, well distributed over each acre of woodland, provided: (a) the county committee gives prior approval to the area on which such practice is to be carried out; (b) such area is not grazed and is adequately protected against fire; and (c) approved wildlife-management practices are carried out. Payment will not be made for this practice on an acreage planted to trees since July 1, 1937, nor on an acreage of old timber stands on which credit has been given for improving a stand of forest trees under an agricultural conservation program during any of the 4 years prior to 1941 - \$3.00 per acre.

27. Nongrazing Woodlots. Restoration of fenced farm woodlots, normally overgrazed, by nongrazing and fire protection during the entire 1941 program year, in order to encourage the growth of young seedlings and to provide nesting places, food, and cover for wildlife. (Payment will not be made for more than 2 acres of woodland for each animal unit normally grazed on such woodland) - 35 cents per acre.

#### ORCHARDS

28. Contour Orchard Planting. Upon prior approval of the county committee, planting fruit trees on the contour where it is necessary to prevent water erosion - \$1.50 per acre.

29. Apple Tree Removal. Upon prior approval of the county committee, removal of diseased or uneconomic apple trees, the major portion of whose fruit is of inferior quality. Payment will be made only for the removal of live permanent trees and not for the removal of filler or semi-permanent trees. Land so cleared may not be used for growing soil-depleting crops in 1941. No payment will be made for trees less than 5 inches in diameter. Not more than \$15 per acre may be earned under this practice.

(a) For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter - 30 cents per tree.

(b) For trees over 12 inches in diameter - 50 cents per tree.

#### WEED CONTROL

30. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following

perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, Johnson grass, and bindweed. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941 - \$5.00 per acre.

#### SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

##### 1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Sweet corn	Cow beets	English peas (garden peas)
Popcorn	Mangels	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Broomcorn	Field beans	Field peas (other than cowpeas)
Potatoes	Grain sorghums	

##### 2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Tobacco	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Hemp	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes	Mint	Commercial bulbs and flowers
Sweet sorghums		

##### 3. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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##### 4. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Speltz	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Rye	Wheat mixtures
Emmer	Soybeans	Wheat on a non-wheat-allotment farm

5. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, or when grown in mixtures



containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes:

Oats	Emmer	Wheat mixtures
Rye	Speltz	Wheat on a non-wheat-
Barley	Small grain	allotment farm
	mixtures	

6. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redbtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil depleting if grown alone.

7. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

#### CROP DEFINITIONS

The following mixtures will not be considered as wheat if they are seeded in the same operation:

1. A wheat-rye mixture containing 25 percent or more rye.
2. A wheat-barley mixture containing 25 percent or more barley.
3. A mixture of wheat with other crops (except vetch) containing less than 50 percent wheat.

However, if the crops other than wheat fail to reach maturity and the wheat matures, the crop will be considered as wheat. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, will be considered as wheat.

Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as corn.

Commercial vegetables means the planted acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes except in commercial potato counties) and the harvested acreage of perennial vegetables, of which any portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, except:

- (a) Such crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm,
- (b) Lima beans grown for harvest as dry beans, and
- (c) The following:

Dried beans	Watermelons	Peas for canning
Cowpeas	Black-eyed peas	Lima beans for canning
Pumpkins	Sweet potatoes	Squash for canning
Artichokes	Bulbs and flowers	Sweet corn for canning
Strawberries	Cabbage for canning	
Cantaloupes	Tomatoes for canning	

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

#### DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices.

#### INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less .....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40 .....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60 .....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186 .....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

#### COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

#### DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.



If the deductions for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payment, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm on which less than one-half of the total soil-depleting allotment is used for crops planted for pasture or harvest, legume or grass seedings, or crops (other than wild hay) harvested in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

#### FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm in the county.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

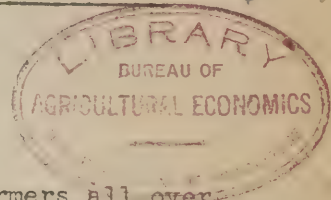
#### APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.

January 15, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
North Central Division

1941 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM  
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA



The 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together to save their soil and its fertility, to earn a fair share of the national income, and to assure consumers of abundance.

Farmers in South Dakota who cooperate in the 1941 Program will be able to earn payments by using approved soil-building practices to build up their soil and by planting within acreage allotments for corn, wheat, and other crops. Farmers who cooperate in the program can also obtain commodity loans, parity payments, and wheat crop insurance.

ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS

The county committee will determine acreage allotments, normal yields, and productivity indexes, with the assistance of the community committees, on the basis of those determined for 1940, with adjustments for unusual conditions.

ALLOTMENT PAYMENTS

Maximum allotment payments may be earned by staying within all allotments. The 1941 rates of payment are as follows:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Corn</u>                         | <u>9</u> cents per bushel of normal yield.            |
| 2. <u>Wheat</u>                        | <u>8</u> cents per bushel of normal yield.            |
| 3. <u>Potatoes</u>                     | <u>2.3</u> cents per bushel of normal yield.          |
| 4. <u>General Soil-Depleting Crops</u> | <u>\$1.10</u> per acre,<br>adjusted for productivity. |
| 5. <u>Restoration Land</u>             | <u>15</u> cents per acre.                             |

The payments may be increased or decreased for the amount of participation and funds appropriated by Congress.

SMALL FARM PROVISIONS

If the total soil-depleting allotment for any farm is less than 20 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-general-allotment farm. In that case the general crop payment can be earned only by carrying out soil-building practices. A total of 20 acres of all soil-depleting crops may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.



If the corn or wheat allotment for any farm is less than 10 acres and the allotment is exceeded, the farm will be a non-allotment farm for the crop. In that case the payment for the allotment will be determined at the rate for general crops instead of the rate for corn or wheat. Ten acres of corn or wheat may be grown without a deduction for exceeding the allotment.

A non-allotment farm for corn or wheat will not be eligible for a parity payment or loan for the crop.

#### SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The soil-building allowance is the maximum amount of money that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. It will be the sum of five items. The 1941 rates are as follows:

1. Cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment  
50 cents per acre.
2. Commercial orchards \$1.80 per acre.
3. Noncrop open pasture land A county flat rate per acre.
4. Restoration land 45 cents per acre.
5. Non-general-allotment farms The general crop payment.

In no case will the soil-building allowance be less than \$20 minus the allotment payments.

#### SPECIAL-TREE PLANTING ALLOWANCE

In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 will be available for each farm for planting trees.

#### SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

Every farmer who cooperates in the 1941 program is expected to carry out adapted soil-building practices on his farm that he does not ordinarily use. South Dakota farmers may earn their soil-building allowances by carrying out the following practices according to good farming methods. All seedings must be made on a well-prepared seed bed and with a drill, or covered adequately with a farm implement. The county committee will establish a minimum amount of seed required per acre in accordance with farmer experience in the county. In the range area, all soil-building practices for a farm must have prior approval by the county committee.

#### STATE-WIDE PRACTICES

1. Special Legumes. Seeding alfalfa. - This practice should be used only where there is adequate moisture and there is no evidence of

serious insect infestation. Not over one-half a normal seeding of a nurse crop (except flax) will be permitted. - \$1.50 per acre.

2. Other Legumes. Seeding sweet clover, red clover, mixtures of these crops, or mixtures with perennial grasses. Only spring seedings will be approved. There should be adequate moisture and no evidence of serious insect infestation. - 75 cents per acre.

3. Pasture Grasses. Seeding brome grass, crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, gramma grass, buffalo grass, or blue stem, or mixtures of any of these grasses. Alfalfa may be mixed with any of these grasses if at least one-half of a full seeding of the grasses is used.

Seedings must be made on a firm seed bed on which there is adequate cover of stubble or weeds. A nurse crop for grain, hay, or pasture will not be permitted. Spring seedings except gramma grass must not be made later than April 30; early fall seedings must be made between August 15 and September 30, and late fall seedings must be made after November 1. In the range area a drill must be used. Outside the range area, the seeds may be covered by other means. Livestock must not be permitted on grass seedings made on depleted pastures, restoration land, or cropland throughout the entire program year.

- \$3.00 per acre.

4. Partial Seedings. Reseeding depleted pastures or restoration land with adapted seed of any of the following:

- (a) Seedings consisting solely of timothy or redtop, or mixtures of such crops. - 8 cents per pound.
- (b) Other seedings consisting of adapted pasture grasses, perennial or biennial legumes, or approved pasture mixtures. - 15 cents per pound.

5. Timothy and Red Top. Seeding timothy or redtop or a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop. - 40 cents per acre.

6. Green Manure Crops. Green manure crops of any of the following: Soybeans, cowpeas, oats, barley, rye, Sudan grass, millet, buckwheat, sweet sorghums, and mixtures of any of these crops. A good vegetative growth must be obtained and not pastured or harvested as grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land. It must be incorporated into the soil by plowing or disking before grain formation or October 1, 1941, whichever is earlier. Where the land is subject to erosion, the practice must be followed by a winter cover crop.

- 75 cents per acre.



7. Deferred Grazing. Natural reseeding of fenced noncrop open pasture normally grazed during the normal grazing season, by nongrazing for the period May 15, 1941, to September 30, 1941. The area to be kept free from grazing must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. The remaining noncrop open pasture land on the farm must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

This practice shall not be approved for payment on grassland which is included within the same fenced boundary with cropland. An area which does not have an available supply of stock water will not be considered normal grazing land. This practice shall not be approved on an area deferred in 1940 unless there is evidence that nongrazing of such area again in 1941 would be of material benefit. This practice shall not be approved for any operator unless he has sufficient livestock numbers to be considered a bona fide livestock operator. - \$2.00 for the number of acres required to carry one animal unit for a 12-month period.

However, in the range area payment for this practice will not exceed 50 percent of that part of the soil-building allowance computed for non-crop open pasture.

8. Dams for Livestock Water. Construction of earthen, concrete, or masonry dams and reservoirs for providing livestock water. Earthen dams must be constructed with minimum slopes of 3 to 1 on the upstream side and 2 to 1 on the downstream side and must have a crown width of 1 foot for every foot in height of fill, but not exceeding 10 feet. Dams 10 feet or less in height must have a minimum free board of 3 feet. Dams over 10 feet in height must have a minimum free board of 4 feet. Spillways must be of sufficient width to carry the expected overflow for the drainage area.

Fills for the repair of broken dams constructed under previous programs shall not be approved for payment in 1941. However, the county committees may require that such dams be repaired before other practices can be approved for payment. All dams must be staked out before construction is started.

Masonry dams must be constructed in a durable and workmanlike manner and must have a sufficiently large weir and a spillway adequate to carry the expected overflow from the drainage area.

- (a) For earth or other material moved for each development:  
Not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 15 cents per cubic yard.  
In excess of 2,000 cubic yards - 10 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For concrete or masonry used in the development.  
- \$6.00 per cubic yard.

9. Standard Terraces. Construction of standard terrace of sufficient depth and width to provide proper run-off control and with proper outlets. - 75 cents per 100 linear feet.

10. Erosion Control Dams. Construction of concrete, masonry, or treated lumber check dams for the control of erosion, leaching, and seepage.

- (a) Concrete or masonry - 25 cents per cubic foot.
- (b) Treated lumber - \$3.00 per 100 board feet.

11. Contouring Pastures. Construction of contour furrows on non-crop open pasture land. Payment will be made only if: (a) The area contoured has an average slope not in excess of 8 percent; (b) the contour furrows are dammed sufficiently to prevent gullying; (c) the distance between the furrows must not exceed 25 feet with the furrows proportionately closer together as the degree of slope increases. Each furrow will be considered to occupy an area not in excess of 1/2 rod in width. - 50 cents per acre.

12. Contour Farming. Contour farming of intertilled crops, small grain, sorghums, and millet. The deviation of the crop rows from the true contour must not exceed 3 percent nor for a greater continuous distance than 60 feet. The practice will not be used on land which has a slope of less than 2 percent, and the crop stubble, or a good stand of a winter cover crop, must be on the land September 30, 1941. - 15 cents per acre.

13. Permanent Sod Waterways. Establishing a permanent sod waterway in a field which is used for an intertilled crop in 1941. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide to carry the run-off from the drainage area and must average at least 10 feet in width. The channel must contain perennial grasses and a good vegetative growth must be obtained before September 30, 1941. - 25 cents per 100 linear feet.

14. Waterway Dams. Constructing not less than 6 dams in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, rock dams, and similar structures will be regarded as dams. All dams must be in effective operation before September 30, 1941. - 25 cents per dam.

15. Tree Planting. Planting 650 trees per acre for forest or windbreak purposes (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife) if the trees and shrubs are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree-culture and wildlife-management practices. The acreage to be planted to trees must have been under cultivation during the previous season except where water is diverted to the planting, or the area is sub-irrigated. - \$7.50 per acre.



16. Tree Maintenance. Maintaining for forest or windbreak purposes a good stand of at least 300 trees per acre or a mixture of at least 300 trees and shrubs, suitable for wildlife and planted between July 1, 1937, and July 1, 1941, by cultivating sufficiently to control other vegetation, protection from fire and livestock, and replanting if necessary. (Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment is made for planting under the 1941 program.) This practice must be used on any farm on which trees have been planted since 1937 before any other practice may be considered. - \$3.00 per acre.

17. Weed Control. Upon prior approval of the county committee, eradication or control of seriously infested plots of the following perennial noxious weeds: Canada thistle, creeping jenny, leafy spurge. Payment for this practice may be approved only on farms where approved weed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and other land, where the infestation is limited to a single farm, or where the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of re-infestation from adjacent farms or other land.

- (a) Where sodium chlorate is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$7.50 per acre.
- (b) Where mechanical burning is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$6.00 per acre.
- (c) Where clean tillage is used and effective control is obtained by September 30, 1941. - \$5.00 per acre.

SPECIAL PRACTICES FOR USE ONLY IN THE RANGE AREA  
OR THE RESTORATION AREA

The range area consists of the following counties: Armstrong, Bennett, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Gregory, Haakon, Hand, Harding, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, McPherson, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Potter, Shannon, Stanley, Sully, Todd, Tripp, Walworth, Washabaugh, Washington, and Ziebach.

The restoration area includes all range counties plus the following counties: Aurora, Beadle, Brown, Clark, Day, Davison, Douglas, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Marshall, Sanborn, and Spink.

18. Wells-Applicable only in Range Area. Drilling or digging wells for providing livestock water if a windmill or power pump is installed (except artesian wells where an adequate flow of water is obtained without mechanical means) and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. No payment will be allowed for wells developed at farm or ranch headquarters. The operator must provide a well driller's statement showing the depth of the well and the dimensions of the casing used. The farmer fieldman will make final approval of all well locations.

- (a) For drilling or digging wells (except artesian wells) with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter. - \$2.00 per foot.
- (b) For drilling or digging wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, or artesian wells, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. - \$1.00 per foot.

19. Springs. Development of springs and seeps for providing live-stock water by excavation at the source, provided (1) that the source is protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided, and (2) that the total cost of the development is not less than \$20. The minimum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$20 and the maximum payment shall be \$100. This practice will be used only for the conservation of water and the improving of pasture land. This practice may be carried out on sites where the water source can be developed and the water conveyed from the source to a storage tank, or on sites where the source itself can be developed in such a manner as to be a permanent water supply. The source of all springs must be boxed in with either masonry, concrete, rock, or sound timbers of at least 2 inches in thickness. No development will be approved at farm or ranch headquarters.

- (a) Thirty cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel.
- (b) Fifty cents per cubic foot in rock formation.

20. Go-Down Crops. Go-Down crops, provided a good vegetative growth adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and suitable to provide food and cover for wildlife is obtained and on the land on September 30, 1941. The crop must not be pastured or harvested for grain, seed, hay, or forage, or otherwise taken from the land.

- (a) Sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, spring seeded rye, or mixtures of these crops, and in the Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District, close-drilled corn. - 75 cents per acre.
- (b) Rye seeded in the fall of 1940 at the normal rate of seeding for grain. - \$1.50 per acre.

21. Spreader Ditches. Construction of ditching with a depth of 1 foot and a top width of 4 feet, or the cubic equivalent thereof, for the diversion and spreading of flood water on restoration land, cropland, pasture land, or hay land. - 50 cents per 100 linear feet.

22. Protecting Restoration Land. Protecting land, which was properly designated as restoration land for the first time in 1939, on which the county committee finds that no soil-building practice is needed in 1941 for the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover. This practice will be used only on restoration land which was seeded to a perennial grass in 1939 or 1940 and there is evidence of a stand in 1941. - 35 cents per acre.



23. Stripcropping. Growing alternate strips of intertilled crops or fallow with sown, close-drilled, or sod crops, provided: (a) the strips are approximately the same width, (b) the strips are not less than 3 rods nor more than 20 rods in width, (c) the strips run at right angles to the prevailing winds, or on the contour, and (d) the crop stubble is left standing until September 30, 1941, or a good stand of a winter cover crop is on the land on September 30, 1941. In areas heavily infested with grasshopper eggs the strips to be devoted to summer fallow or row crops must be cultivated prior to hatching time.

- 35 cents per acre.

24. Protecting Summer Fallow. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion by contour listing, pit cultivation, or incorporating stubble and straw into the surface soil. This practice will not be approved for light sandy soils or soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion. This practice should be used in combination with strip-cropping wherever practicable. Block fallow will not be approved in areas of a county where it has proved to be a wind erosion hazard. A cultural practice, carried out by implements found satisfactory through farmer experience in the county, to adequately conserve moisture and prevent weed growth and erosion must be carried out prior to a date established by the county committee, but in no case later than July 1, 1941.

- 35 cents per acre.

25. Listing for Erosion Control. Listing unprotected cropland which is in an intertilled crop in 1941 at right angles to the prevailing winds after September 15, 1941, and not later than September 30, 1941 (except when carried out as a part of a seeding operation).

- 15 cents per acre.

#### SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS

The following will be soil-depleting except crops grown in home gardens for use on the farm. Any other crop or land use will not be soil-depleting.

1. When planted for any purpose:

Corn	Sugar beets	Grain sorghums
Sweet corn	Cow beets	Annual truck and vegetable crops
Popcorn	Mangels	English peas (garden peas)
Broomcorn	Field beans	Wheat on a wheat-allotment farm
Potatoes		Field peas (other than cowpeas)

2. When harvested for any purpose:

Perennial vegetables	Hemp	Commercial mustard
Strawberries	Mint	Cultivated sunflowers
Artichokes		Commercial bulbs and flowers

3. Sweet sorghums when harvested for grain, seed, or syrup and in commercial corn counties when harvested for silage.

4. When harvested for grain or seed:

Buckwheat	Sudan grass	Millet
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5. When harvested for grain or seed, or when seed matures:

Oats	Small grain mixtures
Barley	Soybeans
Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
Speltz	

Rye, except in the restoration land area when used for a go-down crop practice.

6. When harvested for hay, except when cut green for hay and used as a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses.

Oats	Barley	Small grain mixtures
Rye	Emmer	Wheat on a non-wheat allotment farm
	Speltz	

7. Flax planted for any purpose, except when used as a nurse crop for perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), alsike clover, or red clover, or when matched acre for acre by a new seeding of such legumes or grasses seeded alone. The legumes or grasses are to be left on the land through the following program year, unless the county committee finds that a good stand was not obtained and gives written approval to plow the acreage. Mixtures of flax with wheat or other crops will be classified as soil-depleting in all cases in which the crops other than flax would have been classified as soil-depleting if grown alone.

8. Land summer fallowed in any area and not protected from wind and water erosion.

9. Idle cropland on which the county committee determines that weeds are not properly controlled, or that wind or water erosion is not controlled.

CROP DEFINITIONS

1. Volunteer wheat which remains on the land after May 15, 1941, or any acreage seeded to a mixture containing wheat, will be considered as wheat acreage.



2. Sweet corn used for livestock feed will be classified as acreage planted to corn in commercial corn counties.

Each farmer is responsible for planting within his farm allotments. If a farmer finds that he unintentionally exceeded the allotment for corn or wheat, he may request the county committee to give him an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage. If the county committee determines that the excess acreage was planted unintentionally and that the allotment has not been exceeded by more than the larger of three percent or three acres, the farmer may dispose of the excess acreage before the crop matures so that no grain, hay, or forage is produced. However, no excess winter wheat may be disposed of after May 15, 1941, and no excess corn or spring wheat may be disposed of after June 30, 1941. The excess acreage disposed of in this way will not be considered as planted to the crop. The county committee will not be responsible for notifying a farmer of excess acreage before these dates.

#### FARM DEFINITION

Outside the range combination area farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership, whether operated by one person or field-rented in whole or in part to one or more persons, and constituting a unit with respect to the rotation of crops. If the operator and all the owners entitled to share in the crops request and agree, a farm may include any adjacent or nearby farm land if the county committee determines that:

- (a) The entire area of land is operated by the one person as part of one unit in the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land;
- (b) The yields and productivity of the differently owned tracts do not vary substantially;
- (c) The combination is not being made for the purpose of increasing acreage allotments or primarily for the purpose of effecting performance; and
- (d) The separately owned tracts constitute a farming unit for the operator and will be regarded in the community as constituting one farm in 1941.

In the range combination area, farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land operated by one person as a farming or ranching unit, including land owned by different persons and including tracts field-rented to other persons.



## DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

The payments and deductions for allotments will be divided among the landlords and tenants for a farm in the proportion that they are entitled to share in the crops on the farm. Payments for carrying out soil-building practices will be made to the landlords and tenants according to their contributions to the practices. The 15-cent payment for restoration land will be made to the person who is owner of the land as of June 30, 1941, unless the land is rented for cash, in which case the payment shall be made to the cash tenant as of such date.

### INCREASE OF SMALL PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<u>Payment Earned</u>	<u>Amount of Increase</u>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

### COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted from each person's payment his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

### DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

In any case where a person's share of the deductions for a farm exceeds his share of the payments for the farm, the excess will be deducted from his share of any payment on any other farms in the same county.

If the deduction for a landlord or tenant for farms in the county exceed the payments for him for farms in the county, the excess deductions will be subtracted from his payment for other farms in the State if the State committee finds that he has substantially offset his contribution to the program on farms for which he would otherwise receive payment.



## GENERAL PROVISIONS ON PAYMENTS

All or part of the payment for a person will be withheld if he adopts any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1941 program. No payments, except for soil-building practices, will be made for a farm which is not operated in 1941. If a landlord makes an unjustified change in the number of share-tenants or the leasing arrangements for a farm, and thus would increase the payment he could receive, his payment will be reduced at least to the amount which he would have received if the change had not been made. Deductions will be made for destroying the effectiveness of soil-building practices for which payment was made under a previous program.

The payments within the State for an individual, partnership, or estate, are limited to \$10,000. The payments to any other person for the entire United States will not exceed \$10,000.

## FARM PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION

A payment will be available for any person for a farm only if a Farm Plan for Participation in the 1941 Program (NCR-503) is completed and signed for the farm and received by the county committee on or before May 1, 1941, outside the range area, and on or before June 1, 1941, in the range area.

If the completed farm plan is not received by this date, no payment will be made to any person for the farm. However, if deductions are computed for a person on the farm, the deductions will be subtracted from payments earned by the person on any other farm.

The program year begins October 1, 1940, and ends September 30, 1941. Payment will be made only upon applications submitted to the county committee on or before March 31, 1942.

## APPEALS

Any person may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is forwarded to or is made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination on any matter affecting his right to his payment for any farm in which he has an interest as landlord or tenant.